Where the welcome is warm, and the prices are lowes and the Clothes are the cheapers and best in the worl If not-fly at once: To SMITH BROTHERS betake you, They best can assist you to hear out your plan; For they either have got, or will appendly make you. The REST SUIT OF CLOTHES EVER SERS UPON MAN! SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothin, Varercoms, Nos. 122, 138 and 146 Fultonest., New-York. RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHARRIES

GREEN PEAS, or any other Fruit or Vegetable, can be preserving firsh state by STRATT'S PATRAY CANS. Having been in unfor the peat three vesar, and thoroughly tested, they require pigfing, but stand on their own merits. Full directions step errors socompany the Cams. Wallack Prover, Propriete STRATT No. 218 Prout-al. (near Beckman et.), New-York BEST-Without giving our own opinion, we invite all (the ladice in particular) to call at the salesments of the Groven & BARKE NAMINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway, and examine and decide for themselves. This Company invite the most rigid bests and comparisons, and leave their Machine on its merits. FAMILY SEWING MACHINE-WHICH IS THE

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

THERE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION.
On the Seth day of June, 1837, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to the defendants, ordered write of injunction to issue, prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster Machine, for violating five patents. Also the Emsay, Houseron's Co. Machine, for infringing two patents, and against the Watson Ten Dellar Machine, for infringing two patents.

Persons who buy any of these infector Sewing Machines, can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

REMOVAL. - MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of No. 24 Mation-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey, at., Aster House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces. Sit Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skilledly applied. Private application rooms for Ladies. A competent female is attendance.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES .- The large and popular WATERS'S CATALOGUE OF MUSIC will be sold at resuced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Planos and MELODEOUS at lower prices than over before offered in this market, at the WATERS'S PIANO AND MUSIC ROOMS, No. SSS Broadway. Planes and Melodeous for rent, and rest allowed on purchase.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS. CANTRELL'S CHILDREN'S SHOES.
CANTRELL'S GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES.
CANTRELL'S New Store, No. 813 Broadway.
CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 813 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAPES .- ROBERT M PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl st., one door below

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who want a SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want as sewing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, piantation use or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 s year—can obtain it mowhere except at the office of

1 M. Sieger & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

Physicians recommend Dr. Tobias's Vene-tian Linimest. It will not cure everything, as most parent medicines do, but will cure positively Recumation, Colte, Bys-ertery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest; or the agent will return the monoy. See that every bottle is signed S. I. Tobias. Price 25 and 50 cents. Deput, No. 56 Courtlandt st., New-York. Sold by all the Druggists.

WIGS HAIR DYE, WIGS .- CRISTADORO, No. Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best HAIR DYE in the world.

H's new style of Zephyr Scates best all for their natural appearance, lightness and adapatability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- CAU-

WiGs and Touries have improvements peculiar to their hon They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beau case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beack in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying famous Dye. Sold at Bachelon's, No. 235 Broadway BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

At Brocks's, No. 575 Breadway and No 150 Fulton-at.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authoritisated by the name and address of the writer—not accessfully for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith

sorthers, in sending as remittances, frequently omit to men tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequestly the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Alnot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Republican State Convention .- At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs on the 23d day of July, 1857, the 23d day of September was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention as will be

seen by the following notice:
The Republican Electors of the State of New-York are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District to et in STATE CONVENTION in the CI CUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of SEPTEMBER next at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting Caudidates to be supported for the Offices of SECRETARY OF STATE, CONTROLLER, TREASURER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL STATE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, one JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS, one CANAL COMMISSIONER, and one STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

RISON INSPECTOR.
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JAS. B. TAYLOR.
D. DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
JAS. W. NYE.
JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
J. M. B. DAVIDSON,
C. P. WILLIAMS,
ABRAHAM B. OLIN,
JAS. FORSYTH,
PHILIP DORSHEMIER,
E. G. SPAULDING, New-York. PHILIP DORSHEMIER, Buffalo,
E. G. SPAULDING,
LEVI C. TURNER, Gooperstown,
STANDISH BARRY, He kimer.
LEVI DIMMICK, Binghamton,
STEPHEN G. JOHNSON, Delhi
DANIEL T. JONES,
ALLEN MURROE,
A. G. RICE, Editod ville,
S. M. BURROUGHS, Medina,
SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester,
CHAS O. SHEPARD, Areadis, Wyoming Co.
CLARKE B. COCHRANE, Schemetzdy,
WM. A. WHELLER, Malone, Franklin Co. Buffalo. CLARRE B. COURTAIN, Sciencestay,
WM. A. WHELLER, Malone, Frankin Co.
CHAS, HUGHES, Sandy Hul, Washington Co.
WM CAREY, Sarstogs,
HENRY L. BURCHABD, Onelds Co.
Republican State Committee.

The last week will be remembered for the num ber, suddenness and violence of its thunder showers. which appear to have been pretty generally diffused over the Eastern and Middle States. At this point we believe rain fell during some part of each day throughout the week, while there was scarcely an hour adapted to making Hay or curing Grain from first to last. The loss by injury to summer crops must have been very serious, especially as most of the Grass standing uncut last Monday was too ripe already, and so liable to greater injury from raid. That which was cut and uncured last M aday is generally still out, with that which was cut during the week, and must be half spoiled by this time There will be a great deal of bad Hay thrown on

our market this year. . Indian Corn now looks very well in this quarter. though still backward, while Vegetables and nearly all Roots that cone up and bave not been drowned cut are very thrifty. We need a month of dry, not weather, and shall probably soon have it.

In snother column we give a detailed account of the progress and prospects of the Brooklyn Waterworks, showing the state of the great reservoir, of the conduits, of Baueley's Pond, the size and distribution of pipes, and other interesting facts. It is confidently expected that within a twelvemonth the work will be so far completed that the main streets in Brooklyn and Williamsbursh will be supplied with an abundance of good

Officer Anderson, who lost his life while perform iog his duty as one of the guardians of the people, was turied yesterday. The attendance was very large, and the occasion one of peculiar solemuity. A sirgular and impressive feature was the entire the Democratic Members of the Minnesota Con- bers having been chosen in St. Paul by the grossest "France." If, as Mr. Pereire asserts, apart from

sheence of music. We give elsewhere a sketch of the proceedings.

Our local columns, this morning, record a series of successful movements of the new Police against burglars. We give also several important inquests -one upon a garroter, whose killing the Jury fully justify; another developing a probable murder at Manhattanville.

Sixty or seventy horses were burned to death on Saturday pight, by the conflagration of the stables of the Breoklyn City Railroad Company, near Greenwood Cemetery.

Albany was half drowned on Saturday by an ex traordinary deluge of rain. The torrent tore up the paving stones and carried away boxes and barrels, whirling them toward the Hudson like so many straws. The storm lasted three-quarters of an hour, entirely suspending business and travel. The stores and cellars were flooded, and an immense amount of damage has been done.

The anarchy now prevailing in MINNESOTA is of so extraordinary a character, and has been created with so little excuse, that we would call special attention to the facts presented and principles involved, in the hope that the public judgment thereon will be so distinctly and unequivocally pronounced as to prevent similar disruptions henceforth. For if the precedent set in this case is to be followed-if a Legislature, much more a Constitutional Convention, is to be divided into two hostile bodies, mutually disavowing and discrediting each other, and each calling on the People to regard it as the only legitimate and authentic organ of the Public Will. then is the downfall of Republican Liberty close at band. But we will not believe that the course of the minerity of the returned members will fail to be stamped with general reprobation.

In order that the whole case may be fairly before our readers, let us give the first place to the statement of those in the wrong, or the best apology their backers have been able to manufacture which for them. And, as The Journal of Commerce has gradually won the position of the most unscrupulous defender of whatever iniquity is perpetrated in the abused name of Democracy, we give conspicuous insertion to all it has been able to urge on that side, including the subjoined statements of its compatriots in Minnesots. They are as follows:

patriots in Minnesots. They are as follows:

MINNESOTA STATE CONVENTION.—The delegates elected to a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution assembled at St. Paul on the 13th inst. After a preliminary contest the delegates separated on the principle of political affinity, and two Conventions have been sitting ever since—one Democratic, and the other Republican. Each claims to be the true Convention, and pronounces the other Bogus. The Democratic Convention comprises 55 members, and one more is to be added, who has not yet arrived. The Kepublican Convention comprises about as many. The two Conventions together comprise about a dozen more members than were elected. The excess is caused by the armission of duplicate members from some of more members than were elected. The excess is caused by the acmission of duplicate members from some of the districts, particularly four from St. Anthony county, one from Houston county, and one from Mower county, each party claiming the election of its own candidates. In these cases, the Republicans admit that the Democratic candidates that the largest number of votes, but claim nevertheless that they were not elected, because the ballots did not specify whether the candidates voted for were Council members or Republican (Representative) members. The answer is, that the Council district and the Republican (Representative) district in each of the disputed can [Representative] district in each of the disputed cases were one and the same; and therefore that the distinction was cathely unnecessary. The Democrats further say that if any of their candidates were not elected for the reason mentioned, although baving the largest number of votes, then, for the same reason, 28 sections of the Republican Convention were not largest number of votes, then, for the same reason, 28 members of the Republican Convention were not selected—their case being exactly similar. The six Democratic members from Pembina county are also rejected by the Republicans, on the ground that a part of that county is outside the limits of the territory prescribed for the new State. The following extracts from The St. Paut Puncer and Democrat will show more exactly the origin of the difficulty:

HAUFE EXECTLY THE ORIGIN OF the difficulty:

TRINGS TO BE ALEMENTERED—Let it be remembered that the President of the Republican meeting, now in assistant the Capitol was elected by the pople of Windma and Wanashaw Counties, in proceedy the same manner as Judge Meeker, Mr. Chase, or their assistants, who he counseled should be excluded from scats buttle the was elected President of the Convention, well knowing that their votes would defeat him.

Another fact should be remembered: twenty-eight Black Republicans claim scats in the Couvention, and are now acting in the bogus ansembly, who were elected in precisely the same manner as five Democrats who were refused certificates in over that the Blacks might be able to organize the Convention. manner as a ve Democrats who were remove controlled in our that the Bhacks might be able to organize the Conventi Talk of beeding Kansas, ye Bhack Republicans after this rec-Stringfellow was a very saint when compared to your Au

THE PERSONA DELEGATES -In addition to admitting five The Pameina Delegates.—In addition to admitting five Delegates to their so-called Convention, who were elected by the pelgates to their so-called Convention, who were elected by the pelgates to exclude the thore, a part of the dishonorable tactics of the Black Republicans was to use the votes of these creatures to exclude the Feinbian Delegates from the Convention. A few facts in regard to the belegates will place the matter in its right light before the people. Feasibian County forms a single Council District, lying on both sides of the Ried River, a very large portion of the county being on the east side of the river, and, therefore, within the boundaries of the proposed State. The population, we are informed, is about equally divided, but that potton of the county on the west side of Red River is wettled exclusively by half-breed hunters, while on the east side, especially near the head waters of Red River, and about Otter Tail Lake, there are many white settlers, who have recently gone thirther, and are entitled to Delegates to represent their interests in the Convention.

There are five election precincts in the county, three east of Red River (St. Vincent, Leech Lake, and Red Lake) and two west of the river (Pembias and St. Joseph).

As well might the Delegates from the Tenth Council District be excluded firm a Convention as the Pembian Delegates. Brown County, in that district, extends west to the Big Sioux, and a larger perition of the district lies without the proposed State than within it. Election precincts have been established in this district, outside the lamits of the State. Yet we hear no complaints in regard to this district. Cause—it is represented in part by Black Republicans; some of whom were elected by voters imported from Ree Into Wasses County.

\*\*More Ligates\*\* The Delegates from the same, July 18.\*\*

More Ligates\*\* The Delegates from the same, July 18.\*\*

woters imported from Rice into Wasces County.

From the same, July 18.

More Light.—In acquiton to the four begus delegates from St Anthony, and one from Houston County, we understand that, upon an examination of the returns, it has been discovered that other Registers begind Mears. Ames & McCan have been paying the rascal in order to bolster up Black Republicanis in. In Mower County, Mr. Arastrong, the Democratic candidate had a majority of over 109 votes over his Republican opponent, yet the latter received the certificate and is now acting in the Republican vecting.

This case makes seven persons claiming to be delegates, now acting with the Republicans, who have no right to seats in the Constitutional Convention. The fact stands out boldty—that the Black Republicans have not a quorum of legally elected delegates.

The Pioneer gives the names of fifty-five delegates

[The Pioneer gives the names of fifty-five delegates now acting with the Democratic party in the Convention and adds:]
Without the aid of dishonest county officers, the Democrats have a majority of legally elected Deligates to the Convention. Every motividual in the above list was fairly, honestly and legally elected. One other name remains to be added—that of Mr. Armstrong of Mower County. This addition will make the Convention, it the Black Republicans do not recede from their revolutionary position, stand 56 Democrats, Opposition, 6:

tion, 0: [The whole number of members to be elected was 108.] This is their whole case, as made out by the most adreit and thoroughgoing champions of the Slave Democracy: let us see what it affirms and

what it dares not deny. I. It affirms that " the Black Republicans have not a quorum of legally elected Delegates;" but it does not because it cannot, deny that a majority of the legally returned Members are Republicans. Now a representative body always is and must be organized by a quorum of the persons holding the legal certificates of election, which are prima facie evidences of the fact they set forth. The body, when properly organized can institute an inquiry into the correctness and validity of these returns; out, until such inquiry has been had and judgment pronounced thereon, the certified Members are the Members in fact, and a majority of them constitute a legal quorum for the transaction of business. Even in the famous New-Jerrey contest, the Democracy claimed that this fundamental rule was not overstepped, because there were conflicting returns, and the House simply declined to decide between those returns prior to its action on the Main Question, Taking their own statement of the case as unquestioned.

vention are shown to be violating the first principle governing the organization of deliberative bodiesthe principle, namely, that the certificates of membership granted by undoubted returning officers must be respected until the House, after investigation, shall, by a direct vote, bave overruled them.

-New let us set forth the real facts in the case, and all of them:

I. The Enabling Act authorizes each Council and each Representative District of the Territory elect to the Constitutional Convention twice as many Members as it sends to the Territorial Legislature Councilmen or Representatives, as the case may be. The The sentatives is 54, so that a full Convention would naturally be composed of 108 Members.

11. But the district or county of Pembins, on the north line of the Territory, lies in good part outside of the limits prescribed by the Enabling Act of Congress for the proposed State of Minnesota, pearly all its inhabitants (who are mainly French and Indian half breeds long resident in that region) reside outside the proposed State, in what will probably hereafter be known as the Territory and ultimately the State of Dakotah. Of course, these have no equitable and moral, yet they may have a technical and legal, right to be represented in the Minnesota Constitutional Convention, and it is claimed that six members are now in St. Paul holding what purport to be certificates of election from Pembina. Our correspondent says that these certicates are signed by the clerk, not of Pembina, but of Nicollet County, and that one of the members thus certified (J. P. Wilson) has lived ever since he came to Minnesota in Ramsey or Hennepin County, near St. Paul, and is believed never to have been within five hundred miles of Pembina! He believes it can be proved that ne election was held in Pembina County, and that the certificates of election of the persons claiming to represent that county were manufactured in St. Paul. Still, if they are properly authenticated as emanating from the returning officers of Pembina County, we hold that they are to be respected in the preliminary organization.

III. The County of Hennepin was entitled to choose two Members in its capacity of Council District, and four other Members in its capacity of Representative District. The vote was close, and twe of the Republican and four of the Democratic candidates stood highest. But the Republican ballots were correctly designated and cast for two Members from the Council and four from the Representative District, while the Democratic ballots were cast for six Members (in a lump) from the county. These last were rejected by the returning efficer as not cast according to law, and thus all the Republican candidates were returned. They are, of course, prima facie Members, but will naturally be unseated in favor of their competitors, should the facts, upon contest, appear as above.

IV. The St. Paul Pioneer (Dem.) asserts that several of the Republican Members were chosen on a lumped ticket, so that the certificates might have been given to their rivals, as was done in Hennepin. But it is not pretended that any of these rivals were so returned. The Pioneer further asserts that one Republican returned from another county than Hennepin had not a majority of the votes cast. The truth or error of this statement will be shown if his seat is contested, as it has not yet been.

V. One of the Members elected by the Republicans (H. C. Wait of St. Cloud) proves to have been secretly against us, and has openly joined the Democrats since the Convention assembled. VI. The number of Republicans holding certifi-

cates of election is 59, deducting Wait from the sixty returned as Republicans. The Democrats legally returned are 42, which the Pembina members, provided they really have certificates from the returning officers of that county, would swell to 48. Mr. Grant. a Democratic Representative in the last Legislature, himself a life-long resident of Pembina, has recently been in St. Paul, and declares that no election for Members of the Convention was held there. We believe the six claimants of seats from that county will prove as little entitled to them in law as in equity. But we learn that two other claimants of seats from Pembina are now in St. Paul, who purport to have been elected (by a total poll of 30 votes) from that portion of Pembins which is included in the proposed State; and these, we think, have a claim to seats in equity though not in law.

VII. The case, then, sums up thus: 

Full Convention..... If, then, the Convention had been organized as a unit, according to the fixed and indispensable rules which govern such proceedings, the Republican flicers would have been chosen by 10 majority.

VIII. But let us suppose the Convention duly organized and a scrutiny of the returns completed the Convention would probably stand as follows: 

Total number of Democrats.....

Net Republican majority..... In this computation, we have given to the Slave

Democracy not only all the Members they have chosen, but all they claim to have chosen, within the limits of the proposed State of Minnesota, and two more than can establish any legal right to seats, even conceding the unsupported and questionable laims of The Pioneer with regard to Armstrong and Houston Counties. It is notorious at St. Paul that they have never had on the ground anything he a quorum, and that they seceded with about orty Members present from a full quorum (54) present and resisting the adjournment which they pretanded to carry. The proceeding is in every spect a shameful one, calculated to lead to general marchy and chaos. The rule that the certificates seued by the proper returning officers and duly authenticated must be regarded as conclusive until the body, on due scrutiny, shall have overruled them, may sometimes work hardship (as in the celebrated "Peter Allen" case in our own State forty years ago); but to defy it is to set everything affoat and offer a premium for violence and outrage. In this case, equity and legality are on the same side. The Republicans carried the great bulk of the counties having a stable, intelligent population; their opponents succeeded only in what Mr. Jefferson was accustomed to term "the outside rows," twelve of their Memand most manifest fraudulent voting. They have never yet dared to call the roll of their sham Convention, as that would have shown that they have never had a quorum present, even including all their bogus Members. We trust that their discreditable bolt will soon be given up, and that those of them who have certificates will take their seats in the regular Convention and unite in the necessary scrutiny of its disputed returns.

The soporific dullness which, since the conclusion of the Oriental war, had characterized the physiognomy of Europe, is rapidly giving way to a lively and even feverish aspect. There is Great Britain, with her Reform movement looming in the future and her Indian difficulties. The London Times, it is true, tells the world that except those who have friends in India, "the British public, as "a whole, look for the arrival of the next news from India with as much interest as we should on an overdue Australian steamer or the result of "a rising at Madrid." On the same day, however, the same Times, in its money article, drops the mask of proud indifference, and betrays the real feelings of John Bull in the following strain:

"A continued depression like that now prevailing in the stock market, in the face of an uninterrupted aug-mentation in the Bank bullion and the prospect of a great harvest, is almost unprecedented. The anxiety with regard to India overpowers all other considera-tions, and if any serious news were to arrive to-mor-row it would most probably produce a panic."

To speculate upon the course of events in India would be useless just now, when every mail may be expected to bring authentic news. But it is evident that, in case of a serious revolutionary explosion on the continent of Europe, England, drained of her men and her ships by the Chinese war and the Indian revolts, would prove unable to reassume the proud position she occupied in 1843 and 1849. On the other hand, she cannot afford to stand aloof, since the Oriental war and the alliance with Napoleon bave lately chained her to continental politics, at the same time that the complete dissolution of her traditionary political parties, and the growing antagonism between her wealth producing classes, expose her social frame more than ever to spasmodic disturbance. In 1848-49, while her power weighed like an incubus on the European revolution, England was at first a little afraid of it, then diverted its own native ennui by its spectacle, then betrayed it a little, then coquetted a little with it, and at last took earnestly to making money out of it. Her industrial fortunes, somewhat roughly shaken by the commercial distress of 1846-47, may even be said to have, to some extent, been re made, through the agency of the revolution of 1848. However, the continental revolution will be for England neither a spectacle to enjoy, nor a distress to speculate upon, but a severe trial to pass through.

Crossing the English Channel, we find the surface of society already heaving and rocking with the movement of the subterranean fires. The Paris elections are even less the foreboding than the real commencement of a new revolution. It is quite in keeping with the historical past of France that Cavaignac should give color and name to the effort against Bonaparte, in the same way that Odilon Barrot introduced that against Louis Philippe. Cavaignac, like Odilon Barrot, is only a pretext on the part of the people, though both of them serious conceptions on the part of the middle classes. The name under which a revolution is ushered in is never that borne on the banner on the day of triumph. To hold out any chances of success, revolutionary movements must, in modern society, borrow their colors, at the beginning, from those elements of the people which, although opposed to the existing government, are quite in harmony with existing society. In one word, revolutions must receive their tickets of admission to the official stage from the ruling classes themselves.

The Paris elections, and the Paris imprisonments. and the Paris prosecutions, can be read in their true light only by considering the state of the Paris Bourse, whose disturbances preceded the electoral agitation, as they have outlived it. Even during the last three months of 1856, when all Europe was laboring in a financial crisis, the Paris Bourse did preciation of all securities as prevailed during all last June and the beginning of July. Besides, it was now not a process of declining and rising by fits and starts, but all went down in quite a methodical way, following the ordinary laws of fall only in the last precipitate plunges. The shares of the Crédit Mobilier, which, at the beginning of June, stood at about 1,300f. were sunk to 1,162f. on the 26th; to 1,095f, on July 3; to 975f. on the 4th; to 890f. on the 7th. The shares of the Bank of France, quoted at the beginning of June at above 4,000f., had, in spite of the new monopolies and privileges bestowed upon the Bank, fallen to 3,065f. on the 26th of June; to 2,890f. on the 3d of July, and on the 9th of July brought no more than 2,900f. The three per cent rentes, the shares of the principal railways, such as the Northern, the Lyons, the Mediterranean, the Grand Fusion lines, and all other joint stock shares, have proportionably shared in this long downward movement

The new Bank act, while exposing the desperate situation of the Bonapartist exchequer, has at the same time shaken the public confidence in the Bank administration itself. The last report of the Crédit Mobilier, while revealing the organic hollowness of that institution and the vastness of the interests involved in it, informed the public that there was a struggle going on between its Directors and the Emperor, and that some financial coup d'état was contemplated. In fact, to make good its most pressing obligations, the Crédit Mobilier, has been forced to throw on the market about twenty millions of securities held by it. At the same time, in order to pay their dividends and get the means of continuing or commencing the works undertaken, railways and other joint-stock companies have also had to sell securities, to call for fresh deposits on their old shares, or to procure capital by issuing new ones. Hence the protracted peaviness in the French stock market, which, so far from being the result of merely incidental circumstances, will recur in aggravated forms at every subsequent settling term.

The alarming features of the present disease may be inferred from the fact that Emile Pereire, the great financial quack of the second empire, has stepped forward and tendered a report to Louis Napoleon, taking for his text the words pronounced by the latter in 1850 in an address to the Council-General of Agriculture and Commerce: "Credulity, let us not forget it, is the moral part of material interests-the spirit which animates the body-it increases tenfold by confidence the value of all productions." Mr. Pereire then goes on explaining in a manner already familiar to our readers the decrease of 980,000,000f, in the values of the country within the last five months. He winds up bis lamentations with these fatal words: "Tae budget of fear almost equals the budget of

the \$200,000,000 France has to pay in taxes for maintaining the empire, she has to pay as much mere for fear of losing it, the days of that expeasive institution, adopted as it was with the exclusive view of saving money, are indeed numbered. If the financial disturbances of the empire have conjured up its political difficulties, the latter, in their turn, are sure to react on the former. It is from this state of the French empire that the recent outbreaks in Spain and Italy, as well as the pending Scandinavian complications, receive their true im-

Nebraska is about to hold an Election, at which Delegate to Congress and a Territorial Legislature are to be chosen. There are several candidates for Delegate, among whom we can only name Bird B. Chapman (late Delegate), Charles F. Holly, Marshal Rankin, and Gen. William Lorimer; but there are several others, and a Territorial Convention was to have assembled on the 14th inst. to nom inate one in due form.

As yet, the politicians of the Territory are nearly or quite all Democrate, but as the people are not, the candidates keep very quiet about politics. We note in The Nebraska (City) News a call for a County Nominating Convention, inviting "the Democratic and all the Conservative voters of Otoe County. Irn't it enough to make the bones of Jefferson and Paine rattle in their graves to see Democracy thus identified with Conservatism?

Of the candidates for Delegate whose names have reached us, we only recognize Gen. Lorimer as a Republican; and, as we do not see his name in the newspapers, we infer that he may have withdrawn.

The excitement, heat and disturbance to the public peace growing out of Mayor Wood's attempt to seize by force, for one of his partisans, the Street Commisioner's office, has risen to such a hight as to reach even the lawyers employed in the thousand and one injunctions, certioraris, habeas corpuses and other legal proceedings to which this contest has given occasion. Generally those gentlemen of the long-robe are perfect non-conductors. Not only can they touch pitch without being defiled-a most valuable accomplishment considering the clients that some of them have-they can handle the red hot embers of controversy without the slightest symptom of feeling their own fingers burn. But this Street Commissioner's case seems likely to prove an exception. There are strong symptoms that the counsel, trusting no further to the wisdom of the bench, may settle matters by a bout of fisticusts among themselves. Nor are we by any means certain that this resort to the old trial by battle would not be the best that circumstances admit of. It was a want of confidence in the espacity of the Courts to decide, upon the evidence and the law, the cases that came before them, that led originally to the trial by battle, and our Judges, employed as they are chiefly in thwarting and tripping up each other, are fast getting themselves into much the same predicament.

In allusion to the interchange of opinions between the lawyers employed in the Street Commissioner cases, not as to the character of their clients or to the facts and points of law in dispute-but as to each other, the Times observes that "things went so far on Thursday last that even Mr. O'Conor, the most pescable of mee, anticipated a day of reckoning." Of course he does, and so do all the other counsel in the case, and a fearful day of reckoning it will be-for the poor clients. So much juridica thunder and lightening as is expended in these cases is not to be had for nothing. Our New-York lawyers, attuned as their souls are to harmony-for is not law the harmony of the universe ?-do not take part in such a catter-walling quartette without being paid for it. Of course when Mr. O'Couor speke of the "day of reckoning" he must have been thinking of his fee. With such a fee in prospect who would not be able to preserve his equinimity and keep his temper? It was an excellent idea in Mr. O'Conor to throw out that suggestion by way of ccoling down himself and his brethren. Don't mind a few scatches. The day of reckoning will me. Our clients must pay.

A correspondent, in reply to the inquiry of 'Frank." concerning the cost of small farms eligibly located near this city, states that, in Eastern Connecticut, farms of 50 to 75 acres, with good house, barn and other out-buildings, within 25 miles of three or four cities, and within two miles of villages with schools, churches, post-offices, stores, &c., and in a good community, may be bought for \$1,000 to \$1,500. These farms are of course hard and rocky, but their soil, if well cultivated, is productive. We presume farms as cheap may be obtrined in central Long Island, and parts of New-Jersey, and in the vicinity of the Delaware River lmost anywhere above the Water Gap. Bat farms to be obtained so cheaply are generally in bad condition and almost always devoid of Fruit, a small, scraggy Apple orchard and a chance Pear, Cherry or Plum tree excepted. A good orchard of choice Fruit, no matter of what kind, is worth from \$100 to \$300 per acre anywhere within half a day's ride of this city.

The Electric Telegraph is an excellent thing: even we, who passed the better portion of our days without it, hardly see how it could now be dispensed with. But the elipped, condensed, often rewritten dispatches which obtain publicity through the far Western journals, often remind us of "windows to shut out the light, and passages that lead "to nothing." Take, for example, the following, which we find in The St. Paul Daily Times of the 21st instant :

"SYRACUSE, July 16. "Twenty mowing machines were tried to day by classes in cultivating. The Ryamouter machines will take place to-morrow. The trial of resping machines will take place on Friday."

-It strikes us that the habitual reading of such dispatches as the above would stupify if not stultify man of very tolerable intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE MCKEESPORT MURDERERS SENTENCED PHYSERGH, Pa., Saturday, July 25, 1857.
Charlotte Jones, Henry Fife, and Monroe Stewart, eccently convicted of murder at McKeesport, were o-day sentenced to be hung. THE DISTILLERY EXPLOSION AT BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

Anna Berkles, the little girl who was burnt at the littlery explosion yesterday, died to-day.

FOREIGN TRADE OP BOSTON.

Bostos, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

The Imports of foreign goods at the pert of Boston for the week ending July 24, were as follows:

Dry Goods. \$43,869. Markerel and other fish \$33,448

Weel. \$25,085 | Palm Oils. \$25,544

Hider. \$25,085 | Palm Oils. \$25,544

Hider. \$25,085 | Sugar and Molasses. 75,369

Sellpeter \$2,277 Other articles. \$23,833 |
Indigo. \$49,579

Littseed. \$1,169

Gunnles. \$6,234

The value of the imports of the corresponding week is 1856 was. \$66,224

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON. FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25, 187.
The President and Cabinet have ceased to have any apprehensions of bloodshed in Kansas. Gen. Harny and staff will leave in a few days for Utah. The troops generally are in fine health and spirits, and amply supplied for an active campaign. Colonel Themas, Assistant Quartermaster-General, is ready to headquarters. return to headquarters.

Governor Cumming says it is uncertain when he will leave for Utah. He may be detained yet man

will leave for Utah. He may be detained yet one time.

Among other advices the following was the morning received by the War Department:

CHERAL ORDERS NO. II.

HRAQUANTERS ARMY FOR UTAR FOR LEAVENWOATH July 15 187.

I.—The General Commanding announces to the trape of the command the following assignments of staff officers to the army for Utah. All orders and instructions given in the name of the order will be premptly obeyed:

1. Captain Aifred Pleasonton, setting Assistant Adjutant Carle, and Chief of Staff.

2. Captain S. N. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster Commissary's Department.

3. Captain Harry F. Clarke, Commissary of Subsistence.

4. Surgeon Madison, Medical Director.

5. Major Franklin E. Hunt. Pay Department.

6. Brovet Captain Jesse L. Reno, Ordenance Department.

7. Major Franklin E. Hunt. Pay Department.

8. Hopital steward, William B. Banka. To report to be good Mills.

2. Millitary storekeeper, S. W. Montgomery. To report to be senior Quartermaster serving with the troops.

By order of G. McCaptain Second Dragooms, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

In a letter dated July 18, Capt. Pleasonton thas

In a letter dated July 18, Capt. Pleasonton states that Second-Lieut. Lucius L. Rica, of the Fifth Regi-ment of Infantry, has been appointed. Gen. Harney's

Aid-de-Camp.

Gov. Wright is now receiving instructions as Minister to Prussia. He will carry with him to Berlin a large number of Luited States Patent Office Reports for distribution in Europe. He proposes opening an extensive correspondence with loreign agricultural societies, with a view to the improvement of our planting in-

with a view to the improvement of our planting interests.

The Patent Office has received three thousand applications and issued fifteen hundred patents within the last six months. The income of the office for the same time has been over one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, and the expenses of the office, including some improvements in the building, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution propose surrendering their present building to the Federal Government for a National Museum, as the Institution, under its present plan of operations, requires only an office for the transaction of its business.

Gov. McMullen will sail on the steamer of the lat of Angust for Washington Territory.

A large number of coal boats have passed canal dam No. 5, and are now hourly expected at the head of the Georgetown level.

of the Georgetown level.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN. QUEBEC, July 26-5 p m. There are yet no signs of the steamship North American, now in her tweifth day from Liverpool, with four

days later news from Europe.

THE MINNESOTA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

St. Paul (via Chicago), Saturday, July 25, 1857.
The double-headed Constitutional Convention is still in session. The Republicans are in Convention in the hall of the Capitol, with A. D. Balcomb, President; and the Democrats in the Council Chamber, with H. H. Sabley, President. The Republicans number 39, all of whom have presented their credentials, which have been accepted and a number qualified. The Democrats to-day numbered 32, several having become disaffected and returned home.

The credentials of the members of the Democratic Convertion have not as yet been reported upon, and no permanent organization has been effected.

The Republican Convention has permanently organized and appointed Standing Committees, also a Committee to prepare a preamble and bill of rights to be submitted. The Democrats previous to this held a caucus advising with the Hor. H. M. Rice and Gov. Medary. Yesterday afternoon the course resolved upon was not apparent.

It seems probable that each body will continue to insist that it is the Constitutional Convention; and that both will form a Constitution to be submitted to

THE FISHERT COMMISSION.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

Late New-Brunswick papers report a large catch of codfish at the Banks this season.

The Joint Fishery Commission, under the Reciprocity treaty, had met at Eastport and made be holde of the Hon. John H. Gray of St. John aumpire to settle certain differences about rivers in umpire to settle certain differences about New-Brunswick and Prince Edwards Island.

THE CROPS IN GEORGIA. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

The Savannah Republican learns that rain had fallen lately in nearly every part of Georgia, and that the hopes of the planters had greatly revived. Grain certainly was very abundant, but cotton this year will fall short of the average crop.

Alexander H. Stephens has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress.

At Charleston there were slight hopes of saving the

ship Moultrie, and part of her cargo of iron had been thrown everboard. The New-Orleans newspapers contain nothing of

RAIN STORM IN HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, July 26, 1857.

The most powerful rain storm ever witnessed here, occurred between 14 and 3 o'clock this aftersoon. The lightning struck in several places. The streets were flooded, and in the lower part of the city much damage was done by the inundation of cellars and basements.

TORNADO IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A tornado passed through Tewkesbury and other towns in Middlesex County on Friday, demolishing everything in its range, including orchards, oora-fie ds, two barns and other property. Large trees were approved and, in some instances, carried a distance of eighty feet. Its path was from ten to twenty feet wide.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rock Island, yesterday, resolutions were passed condemning the Rock Island Railroad Company for neglecting to erect granaries, freight-houses, and a brick passenger-days to the grounds granted by the city four years ago for that purpose. Corsiderable excitement prevails, and the railroad company, fearing their present wooden building would be destroyed, armed the guard in attendance.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.

ATLANTIC CUTY (N. J.), Saturday, July 25 1867.

Charles S. Dyer, formerly of Boston, was drowned here at noon to-day. He had ventured too far out in the water, and the surf being very high he was washed away. He was a salesman in Philadelphia, and was 30 years of age.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, July 25, 1867. The state of the Tressury on the 20th inst. was s follows:

The receipts are not excessive for this time o year, and, considering the small amount of collections during April, May and June, and the vast ac cumulations of merchandise in the public stores, they are even considerably below the average. The prospect is that the existing tariff will diminish the revenue by ten or fifteen millions a yest.

The revolt of the fire-enters has been nearly queiled by Walker's raid upon Lawrence. It was at best a feeble affair, for, in truth, nothing can awaken in the South any general suspicion of the perfect devotion of this Administration to the great cause of Slavery extension—the one distinctive processes of Slavery extension—the it into power. The awaken in the South any general suspicion of the cause of Shavery extension—the one distinctive proceipie of the party which brought it into power. The South has a perfectly just estimate of Mr. Buchanaa. He is an available gentleman, disposed to get along as quietly and comfortably as possible, and likely to be true to the South, because the South is able to give him the most trouble. He very accuracy control is own position many years ago. He said to find his own position many years ago. He said

defired his own position many years ago. He said the Democracy was the natural ally of the Sou h, and as the official head of the Democracy, he of